



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

duces no breaking down of muscle, nor loss of aroma or flavor. The brine is of 18% salt. A temperature of 5°-20° F. will serve to freeze a large fish in three hours; a herring in twenty minutes. The better preservative results are due to the fact that in ordinary freezing large ice crystals are formed in and among the muscle fibres. This breaks up the texture of the flesh. In the brine freezing the tissues are unchanged because only small crystals are produced.

FOOD OF YOUNG FISHES

Lebour (Jour. Marine Biol. Assoc. 1918, p. 433) states that some very young fish eat diatoms and other single celled organisms before they begin to eat animal food in the plankton. By a study of some fifty species she concludes, however, that all except a few vegetarian fishes, depend upon the small animals of the plankton rather than upon the algae. These food animals are Cladocera, Copepods, cirriped larvæ, and eggs. These crustacea feed freely on the microscopic plants.

STIMULI AND REACTIONS OF SAND CRAB

Mead (Univ. Cal. Zool. Publ. 1917, 16) reports experimental studies upon the sand crab so abundant on the tidal beaches of California. He found that the range of stimuli to which they are adapted is quite limited. Their eyes are effective, and guide them to their feeding beds and in the avoidance of enemies. Their feathery antennae aid them in capturing small organisms for food.

Their most striking reactions are in burrowing when uncovered, and in making their way back to the water when out of it. Two tendencies aid in the latter reaction; (1) they tend to run down slopes; (2) when not further than 200 feet from the ocean they tend to go toward it, even when they cannot see it. Even tho near the ocean they will, however, follow a 7 per cent slope away from it.

REACTIONS UNDERLYING THE DIURNAL MIGRATIONS OF VARIOUS PLANKTON ANIMALS

Esterly (Univ. Cal. Zool. Pub., April 4, 1919) reports experimental studies of the behavior of various plankton animals in the laboratory, conducted with the purpose of determining the factors that account for their diurnal migrational habits in nature. The author calls